§ 145.54 Terminology and classification; States.

(a) U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean State.
(1) A State will be declared a U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean State when it has been determined by the Service that:
   (i) The State is in compliance with the provisions contained in § 145.23(b)(3)(i) through (vii), § 145.33(b)(3)(i) through (vii), § 145.43(b)(3)(i) through (vi), and § 145.53(b)(3)(i) through (vii).
   (ii) No pullorum disease or fowl typhoid is known to exist nor to have existed in hatchery supply flocks within the State during the preceding 12 months; Provided, That pullorum disease or fowl typhoid found within the preceding 24 months in waterfowl, exhibition poultry, and game bird breeding flocks will not prevent a State, which is otherwise eligible, from qualifying.

(2) Discontinuation of any of the conditions described in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, or repeated outbreaks of pullorum or typhoid occur within the preceding 24 months in waterfowl, exhibition poultry, and game bird breeding flocks will not prevent a State, which is otherwise eligible, from qualifying.

§ 145.61 Definitions.

Except where the context otherwise requires, for the purposes of this subpart the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Chicks. Newly hatched ostriches, emus, rheas, or cassowaries.

Ostrich. Birds of the species Struthio camelus, including all subspecies and subspecies hybrids.

§ 145.62 Participation.

Participating flocks of ostriches, emus, rheas, and cassowaries, and the eggs and chicks produced from them, shall comply with the applicable general provisions of subpart A of this part and the special provisions of this subpart.

(a) Started poultry shall lose their identity under Plan terminology when not maintained by Plan participants under the conditions prescribed in § 145.5(a).

(b) Hatching eggs produced by primary breeding flocks shall be fumigated or otherwise sanitized (see § 147.22 of this chapter).

(c) Any nutritive material provided to chicks must be free of the avian pathogens that are officially represented in the Plan disease classifications listed in § 145.10.

§ 145.63 Terminology and classification; flocks and products.

Participating flocks, and the eggs and baby poultry produced from them, that have met the respective requirements specified in this section may be designated by the following terms and their corresponding designs illustrated in § 145.10.

(a) U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean. A flock in which freedom from pullorum and typhoid has been demonstrated to...
animal and plant health inspection service, USDA § 145.63

the official state agency under the
criteria in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of
this section. (See §145.14(a) relating to
the official blood test for pullorum-ty-
phoid where applicable.)

(1) It has been officially blood tested
within the past 12 months with no reac-
tors.

(2) It is a breeding flock that meets
one of the following criteria:

(i)(A) It is a multiplier or primary
breeding flock of fewer than 300 birds
in which a sample of 10 percent of the
birds in a flock or at least 1 bird from
each pen, whichever is more, has been
officially tested for pullorum-typhoid
within the past 12 months with no reac-
tors; or

(B) It is a multiplier or primary
breeding flock of 300 birds or more in
which a sample of a minimum of 30
birds has been officially tested for pul-
lorum-typhoid within the past 12
months with no reactors.

(ii) It is a flock that has already been
designated U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid
Clean and uses a subsequent bacterio-
logical examination monitoring pro-
gram of hatcher debris or eggs for os-
striches, emus, rheas, or cassowaries ac-
ceptable to the official state agency
and approved by the service in lieu of
annual blood testing.

(iii) It is a multiplier breeding flock
located in a state that has been
deemed to be a U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid
Clean state for the past 3 years, and
during which time no isolation of pul-
lorum or typhoid has been made that
can be traced to a source in that state,
that uses a bacteriological examination
monitoring program of hatcher debris
or eggs or a serological examination
monitoring program acceptable to
the official state agency and approved
by the service in lieu of annual blood
testing.

(b) U.S. Avian Influenza Clean. This
program is intended to be the basis
from which the breeding-hatchery in-
dustry may conduct a program for the
prevention and control of avian influ-
enza. It is intended to determine the
presence of avian influenza in all os-
strich, emu, rhea, and cassowary breed-
ing flocks through routine serological
surveillance of each participating
breeding flock. Acceptable tests in-
clude antigen and antibody detection
tests, as approved by the official state
agency. A flock, and the hatching eggs
and chicks produced from it, will qual-
ify for this classification when the offi-
cial state agency determines that it
has met one of the following require-
ments:

(1) It is a primary breeding flock in
which 10 percent of the flock, up to a
maximum of 30 birds, has been tested
negative for type A influenza virus
with all pens represented equally and
when the tested birds are more than 4
months of age. Positive samples shall
be further tested by an authorized lab-
oratory. To retain this classification:

(i) A sample of at least 30 birds must
be tested negative at intervals of 180
days, or

(ii) A sample of less than 10 percent
of the birds, up to a maximum of 30
birds, may be tested and found to be
negative at any one time if all pens are
equally represented and a total of 30
birds are tested within each 180-day pe-
riod.

(2) It is a multiplier breeding flock in
which a minimum of 30 birds has been
tested negative to type A influenza
virus with all pens represented equally
and when the tested birds are more
than 4 months of age. Positive samples
shall be further tested by an authorized
laboratory. To retain this classifica-
tion:

(i) A sample of at least 30 birds must
be tested negative at intervals of 180
days, or

(ii) A sample of at least 10 percent of
birds from each pen with all pens being
represented must be tested negative at
intervals of 180 days; or

(iii) A sample of less than 10 percent
of the birds may be tested, and found
to be negative, at any one time if all
pens are equally represented and a
total of 10 percent of the birds are test-
ed within each 180-day period.

[63 FR 40010, July 27, 1998, as amended at 65
FR 8019, Feb. 17, 2000; 72 FR 1420, Jan. 12,
2007; 74 FR 14715, Apr. 1, 2009]

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